NAVSUP P-724 Rev 8, CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1: AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Ref: (a) NAVSUP P-802
(b) Naval Warfare Publication 4-08
(c) Naval Warfare Publication 4-10
(d) OPNAVINST 8020.14/MCO P8020.11
(e) OPNAVINST 8010.12/MCO P8010.12
(f) DODINST 3000.4

Attachment: (1-1) Navy Conventional Ordnance Management Infrastructure
(1-2) Navy Conventional Ordnance Acquisition Management Infrastructure
(1-3) Conventional Ammunition OPNAV Resource Sponsors
(1-4) Marine Corps Ordnance Management Infrastructure

1.1.1. Purpose.

a. The purpose of this publication is to describe ammunition stockpile management and distribution policies and procedures that will contribute to the standardization and consolidation of stockpile management and distribution processes within the Navy.

b. Disclosure of these stockpile management and distribution policies to Acquisition/Program Managers will additionally assist in the development of logistics planning documentation that fully incorporates the Navy ordnance logistics and supply infrastructure and management process. This publication also describes ammunition-reporting, accounting and management practices for Marine Corps 0T COG assets stored at Navy activities and ships.

1.1.2. Scope.

This publication is applicable to all Navy commands and activities that procure, manage, store or use Navy-owned conventional ammunition. Specific guidance and applicability is included for Navy activities and ships that store and handle Marine Corps 0T COG assets. Additionally, this publication is applicable to Navy in-service conventional ammunition cataloged within the supply cognizance symbols depicted in Table 1.1.1. The table additionally provides the ammunition classes as segregated in reference (a) and supply class designations defined in reference (b).

Table 1.1.1
Ammunition COG Symbol and Class Designation Cross Reference

Cog	Ammunition Family	Ammunition Category/Type	NAVSUP P-802 Stocklist Class	NWP 4-08 Supply Class
0T	Marine Corps Ammunition	Marine Corps Ground Ammunition	L	V (W)
2D	Tomahawk Missile/ Components	Tomahawk Cruise Missiles	M	VII (L)
2E	Air Ammunition	• Bombs	A	V (A)
		• Military Pyrotechnics	B	V (A)
		• Underwater Sound Signals and Sonobuoys	D	VII (G)
		• Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD)	H	V (A)
		• Aircraft Rockets	J	V (A)
		• Miscellaneous Ammunition and Containers	O	V (A)
		• Gun Ammunition, 20MM to 4 Inch	Q	V (A)
		• Decoys and Countermeasures	Y	V (A)
2T	Surface/Underwater Ammunition	• Military Pyrotechnics	B	V (W)
		• Military Chemicals	C	V (W)
		• Demolition Explosives and Material	E	V (W)
		• Miscellaneous Ammunition and Containers	O	V (W)
		• Small Arms and Landing Force Ammunition	P	V (W)
		• Small Arms and Landing Force Ammunition	P	V (A)
		• Gun Ammunition, 20MM to 4 Inch	Q	V (W)
		• Gun Ammunition, Over 4 Inch	R	V (W)
		• Decoys and Countermeasures	Y	V (W)
		• Cartridge Actuated Devices/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD)	H	V (W)
4T	Torpedoes and Components	Torpedoes and Components	S	VII (M)
6T	Mines	Underwater Mines	G	VII (M)
8E	Air Launched Missiles	Air Launched Guided Missiles	V	VII (L)
8S	SUBROC Material/Mobile Submarine Simulator	SUBROC Material/Mobile Submarine Simulator	N/A	VII (M)
8T	Surface Launched Missiles	Surface Launched Guided Missiles	T	VII (L)
8U	Sonobuoys	Sonobuoys	N/A	VII (G)

1.1.3. Background.

The Secretary of the Navy established the Naval Operational Logistics Support Center – Ammo (NOLSC-AMMO) in 1999 under the claimancy of the Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUPSYSCOM) as the consolidated management structure and focal point for providing policy and technical management guidance and oversight for worldwide ammunition assets, less 0T COG, within the Navy. The NOLSC-AMMO is the ammunition fleet support agent for Fleet Commanders, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC, Code ASL) and applicable Acquisition/Program Managers. In support of that mission the NOLSC-AMMO coordinates fleet requirements and issues, controls the distribution of ordnance,

and supports fleet and acquisition community ammunition management functions across the ammunition stockpile-to-target-to-stockpile sequence. Marine Corps Systems Command, Program Manager for Ammunition (MARCORSYSCOM PM Ammo) performs those functions identified above for 0T COG.

1.1.4. Objectives.

a. Provide supplementing, ammunition-unique, information and procedures necessary to effectively execute Department of Defense (DOD)/Navy material ordering, movement, reporting and supply management procedures contained in Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)/Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP), Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) (DOD 4500.31R), Navy Supply Procedures (NAVSUP Pub 485) and other over-arching supply management and logistics directives. A broader discussion of the totality of conventional ordnance management, including Requirements Determination, Distribution Management, Inventory Management, Industrial Base Management and Safety may be found in reference (c).

b. Establish uniformity and clarity of Navy-wide ammunition management policies, procedures, practices and techniques.

1.1.5. Ammunition Characteristics.

In view of inherent and unique characteristics, ammunition requires special stockpile management, handling, storage, transportation, safety, and accountability procedures. Details regarding the specialized safety management features of ammunition are contained in reference (d).

(1) General Ammunition is typically:

a) hazardous and/or explosive requiring special storage and material handling;

b) lethal to humanity and/or destructive to property, requiring special safety, security and environmental safeguards;

c) expensive to purchase, maintain, ship and/or store, requiring enhanced management and intensive monitoring throughout the logistics life cycle and the stockpile-to-target-to-stockpile sequence.

(2) Multiple Configurations. For many ammunition items a variety of components may be assembled in numerous different configurations in order to provide All-Up-Round (AUR) that are capable of responding to specific target types, to particular threats or in different combat scenarios. Accordingly, the effort to maintain strict inventory management and visibility of the various components needed in various changing scenarios throughout the world significantly increases and complicates inventory management processes and procedures.

(3) Navy Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC) Item/Family Reporting. Even though each item has its own unique National Item Identification Number (NIIN)/National Stock Number (NSN) for item management purposes, items that are interchangeable as to form, fit, function and use are assigned a four digit, family-unique Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) or NALC by the Defense Logistics Information Service Center (DLISC) or NOLSC-AMMO, respectively.

(4) Serial and Lot Number Item Reporting. Serial numbers are assigned to threat-oriented items and other repairable ammunition for use in tracking/providing a history of individual items throughout their logistics life cycle. The serial number is used in maintenance planning, quality evaluation, and accountability tracking. Lot numbers are assigned to an entire quantity or batch of an expendable ordnance item which was manufactured under identical conditions by a single manufacturer at a given point in time. Serial numbers and lot numbers are necessary in tracking and executing Notices of Ammunition Reclassification (NARs) and performing other intensive inventory management procedures.

(5) Program-Based Stock Levels. Stock levels are determined from "program-based" versus "demand-based" calculations, reviews and algorithms. Whereas historical recurring demand and planned requirements (i.e. non-recurring but known future requirements such as ship overhaul material) are the major determinants of stock levels for spare parts and consumables, ammunition stock levels are primarily based upon programmed requirements to either/or:

a) specifically destroy or neutralize a known or anticipated threat (threat-oriented items/munitions),

b) sustain a combat unit's applied firepower based on an expected daily rate of expenditure, assumed number of combat days and assumed attrition rate (level-of-effort items/munitions).

(6) Principal Items. Spare parts and consumables are typically "secondary" items of supply, i.e. components of, or used in support of end items. Conversely, ordnance items are typically "principal" items of supply, i.e. end items and assemblies of such importance that they require a high degree of centralized management and accountability in such areas as:

(a) centralized requirements computations

(b) centralized procurement, or

(c) centralized maintenance induction and quality evaluation testing.

1.1.6. Stockpile Management Process Overview.

The inherent and unique ammunition characteristics cited additionally result in differences in the stockpile management processes and terminology. The following are some of the unique characteristics of ammunition stockpile management process and terminology.

(1) Stockpile/Item Management refers to stock record keeping and stock level review functions conducted centrally by Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) and by the NOLSC-AMMO. MARCORSYSCOM (PM Ammo) is the Program Manager and the Inventory Control Point (ICP) for 0T COG supply material.

(2) Stock control refers to stock record keeping and stock level review functions conducted locally, by stock points, for specific line (NIINs/NSNs) items, families of line items and locally controlled non-standard ordnance.

(3) ICP (Inventory Control Point) refers to a command that is primarily established to perform centralized inventory management functions. Thus, NOLSC-AMMO is the inventory/item manager for Navy-owned ordnance items, just as Navy ICP, Mechanicsburg is the Stockpile Manager for shipboard and aviation related spare parts and consumables. MARCORSYSCOM (PM Ammo) is the ICP/IM for all 0T COG assets.

(4) SMCA-owned Assets. The SMCA (Single Manager Conventional Ammunition) is the wholesale Stockpile Manager and NOLSC-AMMO is the retail Stockpile Manager for those Navy-used in-service ammunition items commonly used by more than one Service.

(5) Navy-Owned Assets. NOLSC-AMMO is both the wholesale Stockpile Manager and retail Stockpile Manager for Navy-unique in-service ammunition items. In this instance wholesale stocks are those assets located at coastal activities and other designated primary stock points. Retail stocks are those assets located at secondary or lower echelon (retail consumer) stock points.

(6) Management Transition. Acquisition/Program Managers initially perform IM functions for ordnance items undergoing Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and other acquisition phases. The Acquisition/Program Manager normally maintains inventory management responsibility until the items are approved for Initial Operational Capability (IOC) and have reached the in-service phase of their logistics life cycle.

(7) Central Stock Control. NOLSC-AMMO is the IM to which Navy-owned conventional ordnance items are assigned for global inventory management. The NOLSC-AMMO mission is to provide Navy non-nuclear ordnance life cycle inventory management and related logistics support services.

(8) The U.S. Army Operations Support Command (OSC) is the IM to which SMCA-owned conventional ordnance items are assigned for wholesale inventory management. Naval Operational Logistics Support Center, NOLSC-AMMO performs retail inventory/item management for these items.

(9) NOLSC-AMMO (and/or SMCA) centrally perform the following inventory management functions for items within their storage custody:

(a) central inventory records maintenance and reconciliation,

(b) receipt (into the system) processing requisition/referrals processing,

(c) authorized requisitioners and receiver validation,

(d) enforcement of the Universal Material Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) and

(e) issue processing replenishment sourcing and methodology.

1.1.7. Naval Ordnance Readiness Improvement Process (NORIP)

The NORIP is established to bring together all ordnance stakeholders to develop and implement improvements in ordnance readiness and sustainability. The NORIP stakeholders

will conduct process reviews in the broad areas of ordnance requirements determination, readiness assessments, programmed procurements, policy and logistics while assessing the resulting impact on operational force capability. The NORIP, jointly chartered by Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO N4) and Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps (Aviation) (DCMC (A)), consists of:

(1) Executive Steering Group (ESG). The ESG provides Flag level guidance and approval authority for major ordnance policy revisions and decisions for issues elevated by the Process Review Group (PRG).

(2) Process Review Group (PRG). 0-6 level PRG is responsible for planning, coordinating and executing NORIP activities/actions. The PRG selects issues/subjects for review, determines the approach for identifying improvements and orchestrates the format and NORIP proceedings periodicity.

(3) Working Groups. Working Groups are typically ad hoc in nature and focus on specific target areas of readiness improvements and interface with applicable stakeholders and subject matter experts.

1.1.8. Naval Ordnance Management Infrastructure.

a. Attachment (1-1) provides the Navy conventional ordnance management infrastructure indicating command relationships as well as interfaces that contribute to the Navy's ability to provide global stockpile management of ammunition.

b. Attachment (1-2) provides the Navy conventional ordnance acquisition management infrastructure indicating the Naval Sea Systems Command and Naval Air Systems Command affiliated Program Executive Offices (PEOs) and associated ammunition product lines.

c. Attachment (1-3) provides the alignment of conventional ordnance OPNAV Resource Sponsors. The following commands and activities are major contributors in support of ammunition logistics and supply functions:

(1) NOLSC-AMMO provides for the implementation of Navy conventional ordnance stockpile management policy and the development of standard and global procedures and guidance in support of worldwide distribution and deployment of Naval in-service ammunition, the Navy ammunition inventory accuracy program, the Navy demilitarization/disposal program, Navy ammunition policy development and monitoring of traffic management, transportation, safety and security and procedures for movement of Navy ordnance.

(a) In addition, NOLSC-AMMO performs technical functions that support the Navy’s overall in-service ordnance management mission including the support of resource assessment initiatives, the design, development and maintenance of the Department of the Navy Ordnance Information System (DONOIS), ordnance sales from stock opportunities, the Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA) program, the Global Naval Ordnance Positioning Plan-Tool (GNOPP-Tool) and the NOLSC-AMMO Defense Transportation Tracking System (DTTS).

(b) In accordance with reference (e), during time of emergency and as directed by OPNAV (N411), NOLSC-AMMO establishes a Naval Ammunition Crisis Response Center to provide ordnance logistics and readiness information to operational commands and the Chief of Naval Operations.

(c) NOLSC-AMMO Logistic Assistance Officers (LAOs) are permanently positioned personnel who assist COMLANT and COMPAC with all ordnance logistic issues in their AORs. Specifically they assist with the following: the development of Battle Group Load Plans, the forecasting of fleet combat/training expenditures, the positioning plan for munitions within the AORs, and perform MFST duties as able. LAOs are based in Pearl Harbor HI, Naples Italy (CTF-63), and Singapore (CTF-73).

(d) Through the Mobile Fleet Support Team (MFST), NOLSC-AMMO provides fleet customers with on-site training and technical expertise in all areas affecting fleet ordnance inventory management and accountability. Available MFST training includes, but is not limited to, software and operations support for Retail Ordnance Logistics Ordnance Management System (ROLMS), Automatic Identification Technology Equipment (AIT), and the Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System Open System Environment (CAIMS OSE) system. The MFST will tailor training to the specific customer needs. The CONUS MFST Office locations are at Norfolk VA, Mayport FL, San Diego CA, and Bremerton WA. There are also three OCONUS sites that can provide limited MFST assistance at Pearl Harbor HI, CTF-63 (currently located in Naples, Italy), and CTF-73 located in Singapore. The OCONUS sites are manned by NOLSC-AMMO Logistic Assistance Officers (LAOs) who are responsible for all ordnance logistic issues in their AOR in addition to performing MFST functions. To request MFST assistance at the CONUS or OCONUS locations, complete the MFST Support Request form at http://www.anchordesk.navy.mil/ or call 1-877-41TOUCH (418-6824).

(2) Atlantic Ordnance Command, (LANTORDCOM), Yorktown, VA is the east coast center for ordnance management for fleet and shore stations reporting to the Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. It exercises command and control responsibilities over the Atlantic Ordnance Command detachments at Earle and Charleston, and assigned sustaining stock points. The command provides responsive logistics, technical and material support to deploying forces and other fleet commands. It also maintains and operates explosive ordnance out-loading and transshipment facilities.

(3) Atlantic Ordnance Command Yorktown Det. Earle (LANTORDCOM Yorktown Det. Earle Colts Neck, NJ) and Atlantic Ordnance Command Yorktown Det. Charleston (LANTORDCOM Yorktown Det. Charleston, SC) maintain and operate facilities and provide as appropriate, services and material to support the operations of commands and customers of the operating Forces of the Navy as designated by the Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

(4) Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA) Seal Beach, CA, functions as the west coast center for ordnance management for fleet and shore stations reporting to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet. It exercises command and control responsibilities over the Dets. at Fallbrook and Concord and assigned sustaining stock points. The command provides responsive logistics, technical and material support to deploying

forces and other fleet commands. It also maintains and operates explosive ordnance out-loading and transhipment facilities.

(5) Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA) Seal Beach, CA, Det. Fallbrook CA (NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach Det. Fallbrook CA) maintain and operate facilities and provide, as appropriate, services and material to support operations of commands of the operating Forces of the Navy as designated by the Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA) Seal Beach, CA Det. Concord CA (WPNSTA Seal Beach Det. Concord, CA) provides responsive logistics, technical and material support to the fleet and other customers in the areas of combat subsystems, equipment, components and retail ammunition management. The Concord Detachment is currently in reduced operational status. Port operations have been transferred to Department of the Army, Military Traffic Management Command.

(6) Navy Munitions Disposal Program Office (NALC 09A2) is located at Naval Surface Warfare Center (NAVSURFWARCEN) Crane, IN. It provides program execution responsibility for the timely demilitarization and disposal of all disposable Ammunition, Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles (AEDA) material generated or processed at Naval activities worldwide in support of the Navy Demil/Demilitarization Program. It is administered by the NOLSC-AMMO. In addition, NAVSURFWARCEN Crane maintains the Ammunition Disposal Information Management System (ADIMS) which tracks ordnance material throughout the disposal cycle and maintains an accountable audit trail of disposable material. NAVSURFWARCEN Crane is responsible for the development of ammunition handling; inspection and storage documentation procedures that are applicable for ammunition handling operations at all Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard ship and shore based commands.

(7) Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NAVORDSAFSECACT (NOSSA)) Indian Head, MD is the Navy's technical point of contact for explosive safety and security, insensitive munitions, ordnance quality evaluation and environmental issues. It is also the Navy's Hazard Classifier for conventional ordnance, and assignment of the hazard classification, United Nations (UN) number, proper shipping name, and storage net explosive weight for entry into the ammunition technical inventory data-base residing within CAIMS administered by the NOLSC-AMMO.

(8) NAVSURFWARCEN Indian Head Det. Earle, NJ, is the Navy’s agent for ordnance packaging, handling, storage, and transportation (PHS&T). It validates the accuracy of storage and shipping catalog data including explosive weight, storage, and shipping data, prior to entry into the ammunition technical inventory data-base residing within Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) administered by the NOLSC-AMMO.

(9) NAVSURFWARCEN Dahlgren, VA provides for the evaluation of Naval ammunition certifying the degree of susceptibility to the Hazard of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) classification for entry into the ammunition technical inventory data-base administered by the NOLSC-AMMO.

(10) Navy Liaison Office, Rock Island, IL is the Navy representative on all matters in the quality assurance development, facilitization, modernization, procurement, production, distribution, maintenance and demilitarization of ammunition, weapons or chemical material which affects the Navy.

(11) Navy Liaison Office, Crane, IN is the Navy representative who is responsible to monitor and coordinate quality assurance of conventional ammunition to support Navy requirements. In addition, this activity monitors all naval ammunition/ordnance shipments including renovation and production assets, and demilitarized assets.

(12) NOLSC AMMOPAC, San Diego, CA is responsible for fleet requisition processing, fleet interface and coordination of scheduling for ordnance movements including Opportune Lift (OPLIFT), Vertical Replenishment (VERTREP) and Navy Liaison Office (NLO) actions for the Pacific region.

(13) NOLSC AMMOLANT, Norfolk, VA is the office responsible for fleet requisition processing, fleet interface and coordination of scheduling ordnance movements for the Atlantic region.

1.1.9. Marine Corps Ordnance Management Infrastructure.

Attachment (1-4) provides the Marine Corps Ground Ammunition (Class V (W)/Cognizance Code 0T) management infrastructure, indicating command relationships as well as interfaces that contribute to the Marine Corps ability to provide global stockpile management of ammunition. The following commands and activities represent major contributors in support of the Marine Corps Class V (W) ammunition logistics and supply functions:

(1) Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM), Program Manager for Ammunition (PM Ammo). The Program Manager for Ammunition is a member of the Marine Corps Systems Command, Quantico, VA. MARCORSYSCOM is a command within the Marine Corps Material Command (MATCOM) Albany, GA. MATCOM is the single owner of the Material Life Cycle Management (MLCM) systems. It is an "Enabling Command" in support of the Fleet Marine Corps Forces and Unified Commander. Program Managers have cradle-to-grave responsibility for their programs. Inherent responsibilities of the PM include research development acquisition, inventory management, quality assurance and maintenance, logistics plans and policy to include environmental and explosives safety. MARCORSYSCOM (PM Ammo) serves as the Inventory Control Point (ICP) for all Marine Corps Ground Ammunition (Class V (W)) (0T COG).

(2) Marine Corps Combat Development and Education Command (MCCDC). MCCDC develops Marine Corps warfighting concepts and determines associated required capabilities in the areas of doctrine, organization, training and education, equipment, and support facilities to enable the Marine Corps to field combat-ready forces. MCCDC also participates in and supports other major processes of the Combat Development System. MCCDC develops the Marine Corps Total Munitions Requirement (TMR) in accordance with the DOD Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirement (CBMR) process as depicted in reference (f). The Training and Education Division develops training standards and the Training, Testing and Current Operational Requirements (TTCOR) portion of the TMR; the Warfighting Development and Integration Division develops the War Material Requirements portion of the TMR.

(3) Marine Forces Atlantic, Pacific and Reserve ((MARFOR), (MARFORLANT), (MARFORPAC), (MARFORRES)). The MARFORs provide operating forces to support Unified, Joint Task Force Commanders and Fleet Commanders in each of their respective Areas of Responsibilities (AOR). Each MARFOR Commander serves as the principal adviser to the respective combatant commander and/or sub-unified commanders, on Marine Corps matters. They are each responsible for organizing, training and equipping forces for employment as directed by the respective Fleet Commander. These Commanders are responsible for the day-to-day management of Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel (LFORM); management oversight of Maritime Prepositioning Ship (MPS) program; and oversight of the Apportioned War Reserve Marine Ammunition Requirement Support Order (AWR MARSO).

1.1.10. Instruction Organization.

The description of ammunition stockpile management policies, responsibilities and procedures are provided generically to maximize potential standardization. In those cases where operational, maintenance or affordability considerations require unique handling or control (such as Sonobuoys, Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Device (CADs/PADs), Mines and Torpedoes) these differences are specifically defined. Additionally, applicable comments are provided for 0T COG material where required.

(1) Chapter One - Introduction. This chapter describes the in-service ordnance management and logistics coverage of each chapter of this instruction. It provides a description of the unique processes and terminology associated with stockpile management of Navy ammunition and the relevant organizational infrastructure concerned with ammunition stockpile management policies and procedures.

(2) Chapter Two - Ammunition Requisitioning and Reporting. This chapter defines the policies, responsibilities and procedures that comprise ammunition requisitioning and reporting requirements utilizing both Transaction Item Reporting (TIR) and Ammunition Transaction Reporting (ATR). It establishes standard policies and responsibilities that assure the accurate and timely reporting of receipt, issue and asset status change actions to the CAIMS for the Navy and Marine Ammunition Accounting and Reporting System II (MAARS II) for the Marine Corps 0T COG assets. It additionally provides the policies and procedures associated with serial and lot number reporting.

(3) Chapter Three - Ammunition Stock Point Management. This chapter defines the policies, responsibilities and procedures associated with the actions and reporting responsibilities of primary and secondary stock points and the requirement to assure local visibility and accountability of non-reportable RDT&E and local material. These stock points provide for ammunition receipt, assembly/disassembly operations, maintenance processing, segregation of assets, including condition code and purpose code assignment and defect codes, the continuous vigilance in support of safe storage and improved asset visibility and accountability, and the issue of material to combatants, Combat Logistic Force (CLF) and Maritime Prepositioned Force (MPF) ships, Navy and Marine Corps Air Stations, Coast Guard, and inland stock points, explosives disposal sites and other authorized ammunition recipients. This chapter additionally provides the policy, responsibilities and procedures associated with the reporting of the worldwide ammunition storage capabilities and space utilization.

(4) Chapter Four - Ammunition Retail Management. This chapter defines the policies, responsibilities and procedures associated with the actions and reporting responsibilities of operational commands that include ammunition management functions and processes that are the subject of policies and procedures developed by Fleet Commanders. This chapter covers the ammunition logistics sequence from initial receipt and inspection by an operational command, including the reporting of all transactions, expenditures and other losses, and/or the return of ammunition, reusable material and details, and the planning associated with the cross decking of ammunition between combatants. Guidelines are provided to ensure consistent handling of offload ammunition material, to prescribe the mutual need for timely and accurate inventory reporting, to disclose the process by which the shore establishment can respond to requests for storage assistance, maintenance due date extensions, and the need to define mutual responsibilities in support of the NAR Program, the Ammunition Allowance Program, and the TTCOR/NCEA Program. In addition this chapter describes the unique policy, responsibilities and procedures in support of the CAD/PAD stockpile management process including the changes associated with automated requisitioning.

(5) Chapter Five - Ammunition Stockpile Management. This chapter defines the policies, responsibilities and procedures associated with stockpile management applications that support the development and maintenance of ammunition allowances, ammunition positioning and storage planning, NCEA, ammunition stratification, ammunition disposal and demilitarization, NAR administration and the policies, responsibilities and procedures associated with sales-from-stock. This chapter additionally describes the policy, responsibilities and procedures associated with ammunition readiness analysis, describing assessment disciplines supported by the NOLSC-AMMO, and the reporting and maintenance management support required to document and optimize current readiness positions.

(6) Chapter Six - Inventory Accountability of Naval Ammunition. This chapter establishes the Navy's policies and procedures for accountability and accuracy of the navy ordnance inventory and assigns responsibility for achieving and sustaining ordnance inventory accuracy performance objectives.

(7) Chapter Seven - Ammunition Transportation Planning and Control. This chapter promulgates transportation planning and control policies for ammunition transportation requirements. The provisions contained in this section pertain to regulations for the transportation of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) and other non-nuclear ordnance. In addition, this section provides policies, responsibilities and procedures for the efficient monitoring, tracking and management of Service-wide Transportation (SWT) funding for ammunition.

(8) Chapter Eight - Item Identification and Technical Inventory Data Management. This chapter provides guidance to Acquisition/Program Managers necessary for the development of data and information required to establish ordnance material identifiers such as NSNs, DODICs, and/or NALCs. A form is provided (NALC Form 724/6) that describes all pertinent information, or changes to previously submitted information, that is instrumental in initializing and maintaining the CAIMS resident technical file and data products maintained by NOLSC-AMMO. The chapter also defines the amplifying data that must accompany the completed form. Included is the requirement for the collection and maintenance of all weapons/ordnance procurement and renovation schedules to

permit monthly disclosure to Fleet Commanders to assist in positioning and load plan accommodation.

(9) Chapter Nine - Ordnance Information Systems. This chapter describes the current ingredients of the Navy's Ordnance Information System that include all standard and consolidated information systems for which the NOLSC-AMMO has management responsibility. It discloses current and planned interfaces as well as the strategic plan for the transition of CAIMS to the Joint Ammunition Management Standard System (JAMSS) and the plan for the integration of all fragmented systems. In addition, the chapter describes the current development of the GNOPP-Tool to be displayed on the SIPRNet as an on-line accessible mini-system designed to provide a logistics management and an ordnance positioning decision tools. The Naval Forces Ordnance Readiness Application (NFORA) as an automated, real-time tool providing force readiness and a means to monitor ordnance reporting, accuracy is also described.

(10) Chapter Ten - Applicable Regulations and Directives. This chapter lists the applicable regulations and directives referenced in this instruction. The listing will serve as an aid in determining the impact on this instruction based on changes to referenced regulations and directives.

(11) Chapter Eleven - Definitions and Terms. This chapter contains an alphabetical listing and definition of all unique terms used in this instruction.

(12) Chapter Twelve – Acronyms. This chapter contains the identification of acronyms used in the text in complete English.

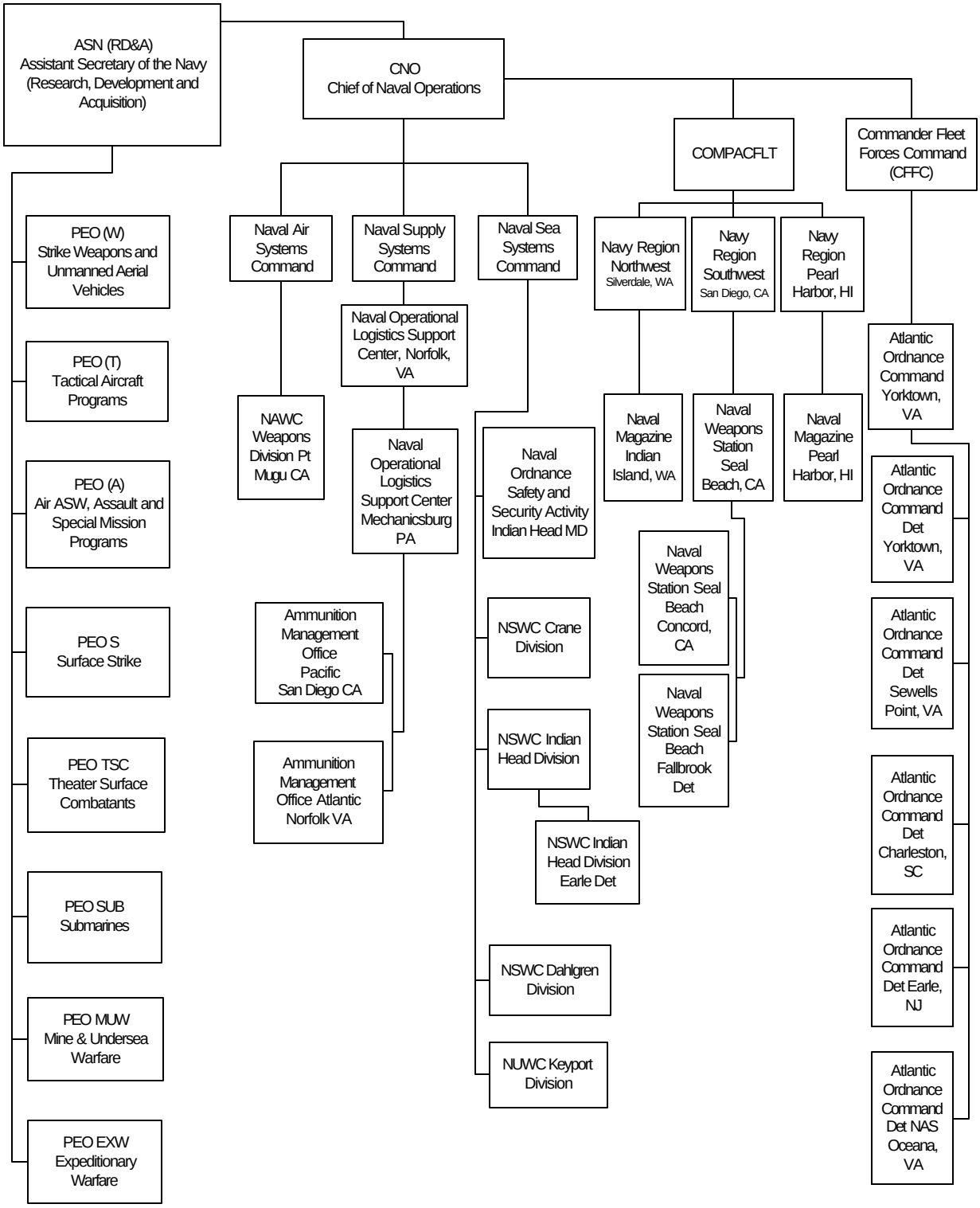
(13) Appendix A. This appendix provides a listing of authorized ammunition requisitioners and activities authorized to receive ammunition.

(14) Appendix B. This appendix provides a listing of all Attachments, Tables and Forms used throughout the text.

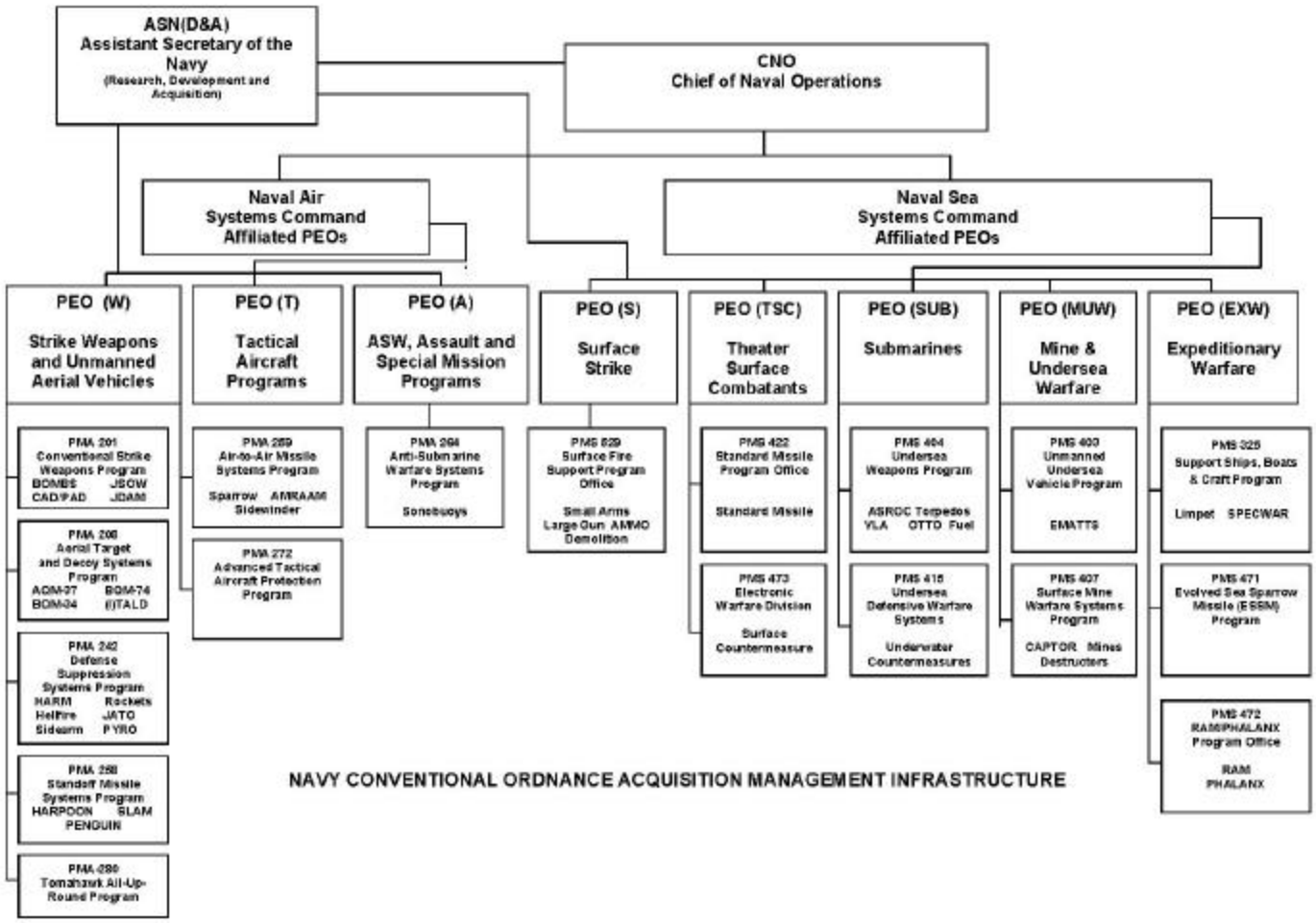
(15) Appendix C. This appendix provides the interfaces and capabilities of the planned GNOPP-Tool.

(16) Appendix D. This appendix provides the interfaces and capabilities of the planned NFORA.

NAVY CONVENTIONAL ORDNANCE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE



Attachment (1-1)



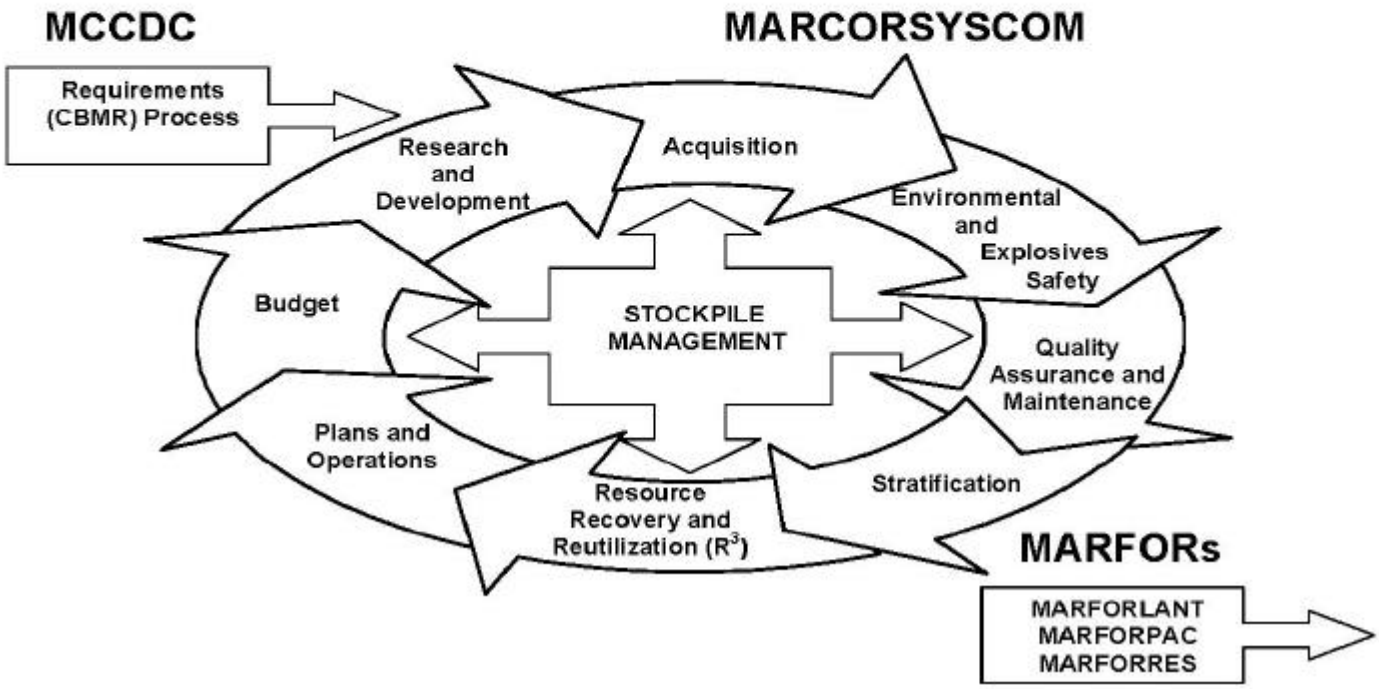
Attachment (1-2)

Conventional Ammunition OPNAV Resource Sponsors

		OPNAV RESOURCE SPONSOR CODES					
COG	**Commodity**	**N752**	**N763**	**N764**	**N765**	**N772**	**N780**
2D	Sub Launched Tomahawk				√		
2E	Electronic Countermeasures JATO/RATO Smokey Sam						√
	Bombs/Rockets JSOW JDAM Hellfire SIDEARM 20MM Ammunition Flares CADs WALLEYE						√
2T	Gun Ammunition Pyrotechnics Demolition Material Small Arms Landing Party Ammunition	√					
	Shipboard Countermeasures				√		
	Underwater Countermeasures					√	
4T	MK 46/50 Torpedoes VLA EMATT		√				
	Surface Launched Tomahawk MK 48 Torpedo ADCAP					√	
6T	Mines	√					
8E	Air-to-Air Missiles Air-to-Ground Missiles SLAM TALD/ITALD						√
	Air Launched Tomahawk			√			
	HARM						√
	Sea Sparrow				√		
8T	Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)				√		
	Standard Missile				√		
	ESSM				√		
8U	Sonobuoys Sound Underwater Signals (SUS) Location Markers						√
	Targets						√

Attachment (1-3)

Marine Corps Ordnance Management Infrastructure
"Total Life Cycle Management of Ammunition"



Attachment (1-4)